ORDNANCE SURVEY

MONASTIC BRITAIN

NORTH SHEET

A MAP OF BRITISH MONASTICISM FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE DISSOLUTION OF 1539

SECOND EDITION

MONASTIC BRITAIN NORTH SHEET

MAP OF
MONASTIC BRITAIN

North Sheet

80p

80p

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MAPS

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A map catalogue giving full details of the above maps and all other Ordnance Survey small scale maps is available from the Director General, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton, SO9 4DH.

COVER DESIGN

The cover design shows the south transept of Arbroath Abbey in Angus. This Benedictine house of the Order of Tiron was founded by William the Lion in 1178 in honour of St. Thomas a'Becket. On April 6th 1320 the abbey was the scene of the famous assertion of independence by the Scottish Parliament.

Map of
Monastic Britain

North Sheet

SCALE: 1:625,000

SECOND EDITION

1955

FOREWORD

This sheet is one of the special Archaeological and Historical maps published by the Ordnance Survey. An attempt has been made here to express on two sheets on the scale of 1:625,000, the geographic distribution and detailed character of the monastic houses of Great Britain from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries. The division between the North and South sheets falls along a line passing through the northern end of the Isle of Man and through Lake Windermere to cut the Yorkshire coast a little north of Scarborough. Thus the northern part of England, including the whole of the dioceses of Durham and Carlisle, goes with Scotland on the North sheet, and each sheet now has a separate gazetteer.

Monastic houses in Britain suffered many vicissitudes, and the task of reducing this information to cartographic terms has not been easy. A series of maps showing the changes century by century would have been the ideal method, but this has not been practicable. The whole of the information, covering some five centuries, has been applied to a single map, and much care has been taken to prevent overcrowding.

This new edition has been completely revised and redrawn. It has been compiled by Mr. R. Neville Hadcock, in conjunction with Dr. D. E. Easson for Scotland, and drawn at this Office under the supervision of the Archaeology Officer. The Scottish revision has been based upon lists and information provided by Dr. Easson, who has also kindly written the Introduction.

The second edition differs from the first in a number of ways. The representation has been made clearer and at the same time more authoritative. A red plate has been introduced to clarify the boundaries and to give significance to certain symbols. The lettering has been improved, and a few symbols have been added to differentiate more exactly between types of establishments. The "unimportant or unclassified" classes of the previous edition have been discarded or replaced so that no symbols are now un-named. Except in a few important cases, granges have now been omitted, as well as hermitages and chantries. Monasteries of uncertain order or foundation have only been included when the evidence is authentic. Other "monasteries" which cannot be authenticated have been ignored. As a result of all these changes, parts of Scotland now look rather bare when compared with the previous edition; but it is hoped that this presents a truer picture of the actual monastic state of the country.

After the publication of the first edition, a number of people kindly wrote to give information or to offer suggestions. It is hoped that this second edition will act as a further stimulus, especially to those with accurate local knowledge, so that any future edition of this map may become still more authoritative. Notification of any errors or omissions will be gratefully received by the Archaeology Officer at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

Besides those who kindly assisted in the previous edition of the map, information concerning certain hospitals in the North of England has been received from Miss R. M. Clay and Miss M. C. Fair. The revision of the Scottish portion of the map has been greatly assisted by the Curator of Historical Records, H.M. General Register House and his staff, the staffs of the National Library of Scotland, the University Library, Edinburgh, the Brotherton Library, Leeds, Dr. A. I. Dunlop and Dr. G. Donaldson.

It is hoped that all of these, as well as others who have helped or offered suggestions, will accept the thanks tendered to them herewith, especially as all the work of compilation has been given voluntarily.

(J. C. T. WILLIS)

Major-General,
Director General.

MONASTIC BRITAIN
(North Sheet)

This map shows the religious houses which existed from 1066 to 1547 A.D. in the North of England and from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries in Scotland, that is, from the Norman Conquest to the suppression of the chantries in England and from the introduction of medieval monasticism into Scotland to the final decay of the monasteries there.

The brief notes appearing in the introduction to the South Sheet apply also to the Northern Counties of England which are included in the North Sheet. It is not intended to repeat these, but to supply some notes and explanations concerning the religious foundations and ecclesiastical boundaries of Scotland.

The period applicable to Scotland is differentiated from the period in England and stated in approximate terms for two main reasons. While in England the later eleventh century saw a considerable array of new monastic foundations, only one—at Dunfermline—may possibly have taken place in Scotland before 1100; it was not till the reign of David I (1124–53) that Scottish foundations multiplied. Again, the extinction of the religious houses in Scotland began later than in England and continued sporadically into the seventeenth century. Although from c. 1560 the religious life of the Scottish monasteries ceased, the communities in many cases remained until their members died out. As this happened, the monasteries one by one were finally secularised and erected into temporal lordships. It may be added that the houses of friars had mostly disappeared before 1570.

In Scotland, as elsewhere, the Celtic Church may be described as basically monastic. How many of its settlements continued into the period covered by the map and how long these survived are questions by no means easy to answer. The existence in the twelfth century of monasteries at Clova and Mortlach (mentioned in the Register of the Bishopric of Aberdeen) and at Deer and Turriff (indicated in the marginal additions to the Book of Deer) is uncertain and disputed. It may be that monasticism of a Celtic type maintained, though not uninterruptedly, a footing in Iona till the beginning of the thirteenth century. But the main survivals of the Celtic Church were—whatever their nature—the communities of Culdees, whose existence can be authenticated at Abernethy, Brechin, Loch Leven, Monymusk, Muthill and St. Andrews as well as, in all probability, Inchaffray and Monifieth. In some cases (Loch Leven, Inchaffray, Monymusk, by the beginning of the thirteenth century, and Abernethy, in 1272 or 1273) the Culdees were replaced by or transformed into regular canons; at Brechin, the Culdees forming the original cathedral chapter had become secular canons c. 1250; and at St. Andrews, about the same date, they were organised in some sort as a secular college.

The first indications of medieval monasticism in Scotland are not entirely clear. Queen Margaret (d. 1093) is said to have introduced Benedictines at Dunfermline, though it is not till the second decade of the following century that the house there appears definitely as an abbey of that order. Again, King Edgar's grant of Coldingham to the monks of Durham c. 1098 and the building of a church (dedicated c. 1100) have frequently been regarded as the foundation of the Benedictine priory. But it is not till c. 1140 that we find specific evidence of a religious house. Augustinian canons were probably brought by Alexander I, c. 1120, to Scone. A house of the monks of Tiron (a branch of the Benedictines) was founded at Selkirk (later Kelso) in 1109 or 1113 by Earl David, who, as David I, established the Cistercians at Melrose in 1136. During his reign the Premonstratensians came to Dryburgh and the Templars and Hospitallers may have settled in Scotland. The Cluniacs appear c. 1163. About 1230, the Valliscaulian houses were founded and at this time also the Dominicans and Franciscans entered Scotland; the first Carmelite house was founded in 1262; and the Trinitarians were introduced somewhat earlier. In the first half of this century, an ineffective attempt was made to set up a Gilbertine house at Dalmilling in Ayrshire and a house of Friars of the Sack had a brief career at Berwick. We find Augustinian friars at Berwick in the fourteenth century; and in 1429 the Carthusians had a priory at Perth. These orders were represented in England, with the exception of the Valliscaulians; of the three houses of that order, Pluscarden became Benedictine in the fifteenth and Beauly Cistercian in the sixteenth century. It may be noted that regular canons formed the chapters of two Scottish cathedrals—the Augustinians at St. Andrews and the Premonstratensians at Whithorn, while in 1498–9 the Benedictine abbey of Iona was made the cathedral of the Isles. The only Benedictine nunnery in Scotland arose in the twelfth century at Lincluden. In David I's reign the nine foundations of Cistercian nuns began. There were Augustinian nuns c. 1208 at Iona and in the same century at Perth. The first of two Franciscan nunneries originated in 1486 and the Dominican nunnery of Sciennes had its foundation in 1517.

It should be observed that a Cistercian foundation is said to have been made in 1148 at a place which has been identified with Soulseat; but a Premonstratensian abbey was in existence there c. 1160 or earlier. Again the priory of May, originally a dependency of Reading abbey, is, like its mother-house, sometimes described as Cluniac; but Reading became explicitly Benedictine and the priory is likewise regarded as of that order. This house was transferred to Pittenweem by the early fourteenth century (a fact of which Robert Louis Stevenson shows himself unaware) and passed to Augustinians. Some cases present problems which are insoluble, e.g. Eynhallow in Orkney, which is held to have been a Benedictine monastery, though the evidence on this point is not final; Brough of Birsay, of which no account can be given; Mauchline, where the establishment under Melrose abbey defies exact definition; Trefontains, which appears as a cell, a nunnery, a hospital and a parish church; Rodel in Harris, which has been represented as a monastery and a secular college and was probably neither. On the

other hand, Segden, hitherto located at Seggieden near Perth, is now correctly shown as a hospital under rule at Berwick; and it has been possible to verify Mr. Hadcock's suggestion that the reputed hospital of the order of St. Lazarus at Harehope in Peeblesshire is in fact the hospital of that designation in Northumberland—the Lazarites had lands but no houses in Scotland.

Various houses are uncertain, rarely recorded or of more or less limited duration. Thus, a priory (Augustinian) of Loch Tay was proposed to be founded, 1122–4, by Alexander I. But until 1642, when its alleged possessions are mentioned retrospectively, records are silent concerning it (though it is described vividly in *The Fair Maid of Perth*). An allusion to monks at Dornoch in a charter of David I cannot be explained. It is impossible positively to say whether a short-lived Benedictine foundation existed at Rindalgros (Rhynd) in the twelfth century; and if Aberdeen is the correct location of a house of that order mentioned in 1231, no further trace of it appears. Reference to the Cistercian nunnery of St. Evoca in Galloway is only found (in 1423) after that obscure foundation had become extinct. At Haddington a Dominican priory is on record between 1470 and 1490, but is otherwise unknown. A number of houses came to an end—often by being merged in other foundations—well before the Reformation. In 1389, Lincluden nunnery was suppressed and converted into a secular college. The Cistercian nunnery of Berwick had its revenues made over to Dryburgh abbey in 1390–1; and the Augustinian nunnery of St. Leonard at Perth was annexed to the Charterhouse there c. 1434. In 1453–4 we find the Benedictine priory of Urquhart united to Pluscarden priory; the Cistercian abbey of Saddle had expired before 1507; and the small foundation of Fyvie (of the order of Tiron) was merged in Arbroath abbey by 1508. In 1519 the Blackfriars' priory at Cupar (Fife) was absorbed by the house at St. Andrews and the Trinitarian house at Peebles, between 1488 and 1541–2, took over the houses of that order at Berwick, Dunbar and Houston. It may be added that after 1333, in which year Edward III ordered the substitution of English for Scottish friars at Berwick, the history of the friaries there becomes obscure. Till that date this much contested town had the only Scottish house of Augustinian friars (who in all probability were associated with the hospital of Segden). Though, in the early sixteenth century, friars of that order were proposed to be settled at Manuel and Haddington (and probably at Linlithgow), these projects had no permanent result.

Much could be said of the clearly unauthentic foundations excluded from the map. Many such are named with a curious persistence in manuscript and printed lists from the seventeenth century onwards and their number has been increased by the conjectures of romancing antiquaries and the blunders of pretentious annalists. Thus, the alleged Cluniac house of "Feale" did not exist. Whether "Crusay", frequently mentioned in lists, was an Augustinian priory (perhaps at Crossaig in Kintyre) remains uncertain; but the houses of that order at Colonsay, "Scarinch" and Rosneath

are suppositious. Among foundations claimed as Trinitarian, it is enough to mention Dornoch as dubious, Ancrum, Brechin, "Crenach" and Cromarty as inadmissible, "Dunet in Buchan" and "Catnes" as parish churches mistaken for monasteries. Of the houses given as Dominican, those at Linlithgow and Inverkeithing are extremely doubtful; others named at Coupar Angus, Dumfries, Dysart, Forres, Jedburgh, Kinghorn, St. Ninian's (a typical blunder for St. Monan's) and Selkirk are spurious. The number of houses held by the military orders has been greatly exaggerated because certain of the Templars' numerous properties have figured mistakenly as sites of establishments of that order; it is clear that the Knights Templars had two Scottish houses (at Balantrodoch and Maryculter) and the Knights of St. John one (at Torphichen)*. Apocryphal Cistercian nunneries appear at Elbottle and Gullane; Holystone, the house of Augustinian nuns in Coquetdale, is frequently confused with the Cistercian nunnery at Berwick; and nunneries have been invented at Inishail and Inchcailleoch. It may be remarked that, at the present day, "Abbey" appears as a place-name twice and "Nunnery" once where neither monks nor nuns had existed; while such names as Rossie "Priory" and Inchrye "Abbey" are late and unhistorical.

In the sixteenth century, the number of religious houses in Scotland appears to have been roughly a tenth of the corresponding number in England. The geographical distribution of the Scottish foundations, as shown by the map, is a factor of some consequence in their history.

On the secular colleges and hospitals included in the map a few comments fall to be made. Apart from the cathedrals, colleges of secular canons or priests were unknown in Scotland till the later thirteenth century and became numerous only after 1400. On evidence supplied by Dr. Donaldson, Dunrossness is now given as a collegiate foundation. Tullibardine, frequently named as a secular college, is excluded as there is no evidence that it was other than a chantry. The occurrence of the place-name "Spittal" is not an infallible indication of the existence of a medieval hospital; and some may find it surprising that no explicit evidence of such a hospital at Glenshee has been found. But a number of other "Spittals" are in the like case and the hospitals said to have been located at Cairnwell and Glenmuick lack verification. It is assumed that references to hospitals at Lasswade, Polton and Dalhousie apply to one foundation, shown on the map as St. Leonard's. Some additional hospitals, e.g. Balgownie (in Angus), Bara (in East Lothian), Nenthorn, Wheel, appear in this edition of the map. Included among the hospitals are those maintained by religious orders, viz. the Bethlehemites, at St. Germain's; the Order of St. Anthony of Vienne, at Leith; the Augustinians, at Soutra.

The origins and development of the diocesan organisation of Scotland give rise to questions of considerable complexity. It must suffice to note here that when, in 1192, Pope Celestine III declared the Scottish church to

* The occurrence of the terms "preceptor" and "preceptory" have given rise to the view that places where they are found were Templar houses. Hence Ladykirk (in Ayrshire) has been so regarded. This is a misconception.

be immediately subject to the Roman see, thus repelling the claim of the archbishops of York to metropolitan authority over Scotland, the sees of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Dunkeld, Dunblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross and Caithness had been constituted; and to these Argyll (Lismore) was added c. 1200. The see of Galloway, however, was under the jurisdiction of York, while the sees of Orkney (from 1161) and Sodor came within the jurisdiction of Trondhjem. Scotland had no metropolitan until the elevation of the see of St. Andrews to archiepiscopal status in 1472, the bull of erection making Galloway, Orkney and Sodor subject to St. Andrews. On 9 January, 1491–2, Glasgow was made an archbishopric, comprising the dioceses of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway and Argyll, though, after eight years, Dunblane was restored to St. Andrews and Dunkeld somewhat later.

After being placed at Birnie, Kinneddar and Spynie, the see of Moray was finally fixed at Elgin. The cathedral of Ross was at Fortrose, of Caithness at Dornoch, of Orkney at Kirkwall, of Galloway at Whithorn. There is probably no ground for the supposition that Muckairn was originally the seat of the bishopric of Argyll; this was on the island of Lismore and by that name the bishop and diocese are frequently designated.

The determination of diocesan boundaries, as well as of the boundaries of deaneries, has been based so far as possible on the evidence afforded by lists of parishes and by reference to the earliest maps available. Numerous lists of parishes are extant e.g., those given in the original (late thirteenth century) "Bagimond's Roll" (printed in Scottish History Society Miscellany Vol. VI), in the diocesan records of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Brechin, Moray, in the appendix to *The Priory of Coldingham* (Surtees Society), in the chartularies of St. Andrews Priory and of the Abbeys of Dunfermline and Arbroath and in Bisset's *Rolment of Courtis* (Scottish Text Society). A post-Reformation list is also found in Keith's *Scottish Bishops*. Most of these are regional and none, except Keith, provide an ostensibly complete list. The lists inevitably show discrepancies and the tracing of boundaries is complicated not only by the occurrence of isolated areas of episcopal jurisdiction (e.g., Dunkeld's parishes in Fife, Midlothian and Berwickshire) but by the alteration of parochial marches, the union and extinction of old parishes and the creation of new parishes to some extent during the medieval period and to a considerable extent since the sixteenth century. The parish of St. Madoes, on the sole authority of Keith, appears as an isolated portion of the diocese of Dunblane. On the other hand, the parish of Troqueer, given by Keith as in the diocese of Galloway, is included in Glasgow diocese on the evidence of a list in the episcopal register. Dryfesdale, regarding which some doubt has been expressed, can be shown to have belonged to the latter diocese. The dioceses of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Moray, Argyll, Galloway and (in the sixteenth century) Dunkeld were divided into deaneries, under which parishes are frequently grouped in medieval lists (a grouping of this kind is applied to the parishes of the diocese of Argyll in *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*). There is also a mention (in 1532) of a dean of Mull in the diocese of the Isles and of a 'dean Christian' (rural dean) of Orkney

(1527). Some variants are found in the names of deaneries, e.g., the deanery of Lothian sometimes appears as the deanery of Haddington and the deanery of Lanark as that of Clydesdale; we find certain deaneries sometimes separate, sometimes joined, e.g., Kyle and Cunningham in the diocese of Glasgow; while such anomalies as the (thirteenth century) deanery of Glenken in Galloway and the (sixteenth century) deanery of Formatine in Aberdeen cannot be indicated on the map. Both St. Andrews and Dunkeld dioceses had a deanery of Angus, while the former had deaneries of Fife and of Forthriff and the latter a joint deanery of Fife, Forthriff and Strathearn. Reference to the map will show the complicated pattern presented by the area now covered by the counties of Angus, Fife and eastern Perthshire, where the dioceses of Dunkeld, Brechin, St. Andrews and Dunblane are fragmented and the deaneries of the first three of these occur as *enclaves* (the smallest of which is Dundee—an isolated portion of Brechin surrounded by St. Andrews), thus challenging by a situation of unusual intricacy the patience of the cartographer.

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Names in italics refer to sites unnamed on the map. They are referred to named sites in their immediate vicinity Alternative names are in brackets.

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Cupar	NO 31

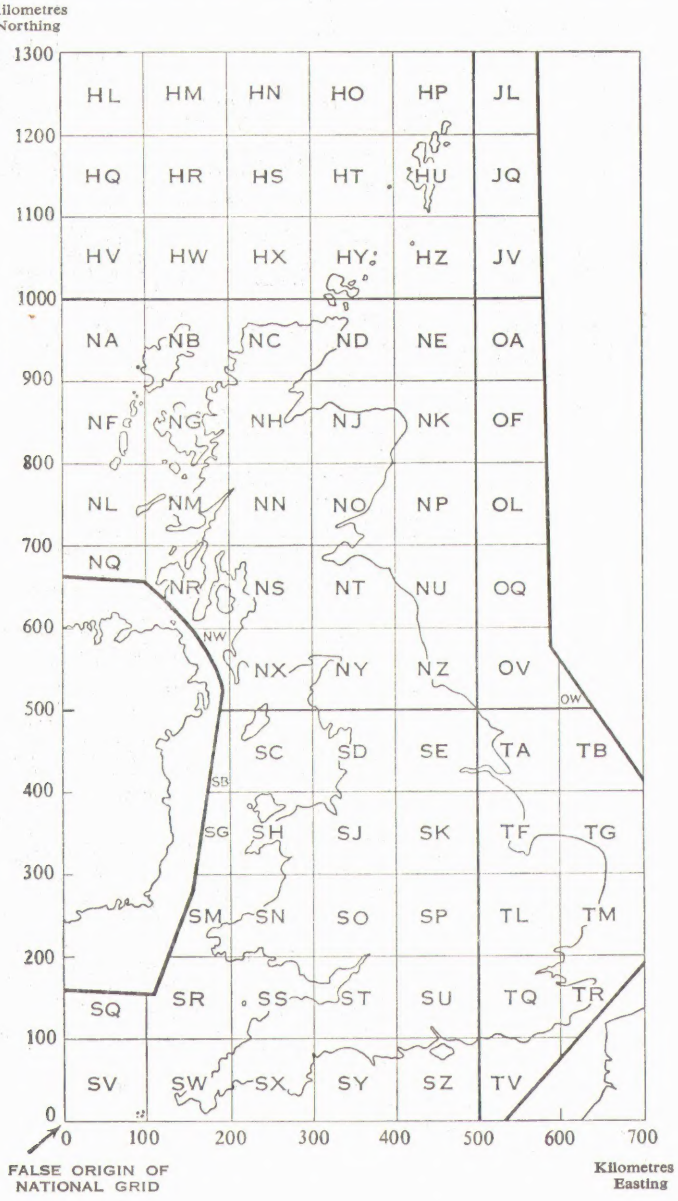
	Map ref.
Dalkeith	NT 36
Dalmilling (Dalmullen)	NS 32
Darlington	NZ 21
Deer (Old Deer)	NJ 94
Desnes, deanery	NX 57
Dirleton	NT 58
(Doonslee), *v.* Ayr	NS 32
Dornoch	NH 78
(Drumalbane) Atholl and Drumalbane, deanery	NN 75
Dryburgh	NT 53
Dumbarton	NS 37
Dumfries	NX 97
Dunbar	NT 67
Dunblane, bishopric	NN 61
Dunblane	NN 70
(Dunbog) Gadvan	NO 21
Dundee	NO 43
Dundrennan	NX 74
Dunfermline	NT 08
Dunglass	NT 77
Dunkeld, bishopric	NN 76
Dunkeld	NO 04
Dunrossness	HU 31
Duns	NT 75
Durham	NZ 24
Earlston	NT 53
Easby (St. Agatha)	SE 19
East Cowton (Cowton)	NZ 30
Eccles	NT 74
Edinburgh	NT 27
Ednam	NT 73
Egglestone	NZ 01
Elcho	NO 12
Elgin, deanery	NJ 05
Elgin	NJ 26
Elishaw	NY 89
Ellerton, in North Riding	SE 09
Embleton	NU 22
Eynhallow	HY 32
Fail (Failford)	NS 42
Fairnington	NT 62
Farines, deanery	NX 36
Farndale	SE 69
Farne I.	NU 23
Fearn	NH 87
(Fearn) Old Fearn	NH 68
Fife, deanery	NO 41
Finchale	NZ 24
Forthriff, deanery	NT 29
Fortrose (Rosemarkie)	NH 75
Fortune	NT 57
Fowlis Easter	NO 33
Friarside	NZ 15
Fyvie	NJ 73
Gadvan (Dunbog)	NO 21
Gainford	NZ 11
Galloway, bishopric	NX 57
Garioch, deanery	NJ 72
Gateshead	NZ 26
Gilswath	NY 51
Glasgow, bishopric	NS 92
Glasgow	NS 56
Glassary, deanery	NS 09
Glenluce	NX 15
Glenmuick	NO 38
Glenshee (Spittal of Glenshee)	NO 17
Goathland	NZ 80
Govan, with Glasgow	NS 56
Gowrie, deanery	NO 22
Greatham	NZ 42
Greystoke	NY 43
Grosmont	NZ 80
Guisborough	NZ 61
Guthrie	NO 55
Guyzance	NU 20
Haddington	NT 57
Hamilton	NS 75
Handale	NZ 71
Harehope in Northumberland	NU 01
Hartford Bridge	NZ 27
Hartlepool	NZ 53
Haswell	NZ 34
Hawkshead	SD 39
Helmsdale	ND 01
Hexham	NY 96
Holmcultram (Abbey Town)	NY 15
(Holy Island) Lindisfarne	NU 14
Holyrood	NT 27
Holystone	NT 90
Holywood	NX 98
Horndean (Upsettlington)	NT 84
Houston	NT 57
Hulne	NU 11
Hutton in Berwickshire	NT 95
Hutton in Yorkshire	NZ 61
(Hutton Lowcross) Lowcross	NZ 61
Inchaffray	NN 92
Inchcolm	NT 18
Inchmahome	NN 50
Innerpeffray	NN 91
Inverbervie	NO 87
Inverkeithing	NT 18
Inverness, deanery	NH 52
Inverness	NH 64
Iona	NM 22
Irvine	NS 33
(Isle of May) May	NT 69
Isles, bishopric	NM 23
Jarrow	NZ 36
Jedburgh	NT 62

	Map ref.
Kelso	NT 73
Kidland	NT 90
Kildale	NZ 60
Kilmaurs	NS 44
Kilmun	NS 18
Kilwinning	NS 34
Kincardine O'Neil	NO 59
Kingcase	NS 32
Kinghorn	NT 28
Kingussie	NH 70
Kinloss	NJ 06
Kinnedar	NJ 26
Kintyre, deanery	NR 85
Kirkby Stephen	NY 70
Kirkcudbright	NX 65
(Kirkmabreck) Cree	NX 46
Kirknewton	NT 93
(Kirk of Shotts) Shotts	NS 86
Kirkoswald	NY 54
Kirkwall	HY 41
Kyle, deanery	NS 52
Lambley	NY 65
Lanark, deanery	NS 83
Lanark	NS 84
Lanchester	NZ 14
Lanercost	NY 56
Lasswade	NT 36
Lauder	NT 54
Lazenby	SE 39
Legerwood	NT 54
Leith	NT 27
Lennox, deanery	NS 48
Lesmahagow	NS 83
Lincluden	NX 97
Lindisfarne (Holy Island)	NU 14
Lindores	NO 21
Linlithgow, deanery	NT 16
Linlithgow	NT 07
Lismore	NM 84
Loch Leven (St. Serf)	NO 10
(Loch Leven) *v.* also Scotlandwell and Portmoak	NO 10
Loch Tay	NN 74
(Lochwinnoch) Semple	NS 35
Lorne, deanery	NN 14
Lothian, deanery	NT 56
Lowcross (Hutton Lowcross)	NZ 61
Luffness	NT 48
Manuel	NS 97
Mar, deanery	NJ 40
Marrick	SE 09
Maryculter	NO 89
Mauchline	NS 42
May (Isle of May)	NT 69
Maybole	NS 20
Mearns, deanery	NO 77
Melmerby	NY 63
Melrose	NT 53
Merse, deanery	NT 74
Methven	NO 02
Middlesbrough	NZ 42
Mitford	NZ 18
Monifieth	NO 53
Monkwearmouth	NZ 45
Montrose	NO 75
Monymusk	NJ 61
Moray, bishopric	NH 71
Morpeth	NZ 28
Mortlach	NJ 33
Morven, deanery	NM 88
Mount Grace	SE 49
Mull, deanery	NM 63
Musselburgh	NT 37
Muthill	NN 81
Neasham	NZ 31
Nenthorn	NT 63
(New Abbey) Sweetheart	NX 96
Newbattle	NT 36
Newbiggin	NZ 38
Newburgh	NJ 92
Newcastle upon Tyne	NZ 26
Newminster	NZ 18
Nith, deanery	NX 99
North Berwick	NT 58
North Queensferry	NT 18
Norton in Co. Durham	NZ 42
Nunthorpe	NZ 51
(Old Cambus) Aldcambus	NT 86
(Old Deer) Deer	NJ 94
Old Fearn (Fearn)	NH 68
Orkney, bishopric	HZ 07
Orkney archdeaconry	HY 41
Oronsay	NR 38
Osmotherley	SE 49
(Oveton) Owton	NZ 42
Ovingham	NZ 06
Owton (Oveton)	NZ 42
Paisley	NS 46
Papcastle	NY 13
Peebles, deanery	NT 23
Peebles	NT 24
Pelaw	NZ 25
Penrith	NY 53
Perth with *Tullilum*	NO 12
Pittenweem	NO 50
Pluscarden	NJ 15
Polmadie	NS 66
Ponteland	NZ 17
Portincraig (Broughty Ferry)	NO 43
Portmoak (Loch Leven)	NO 10

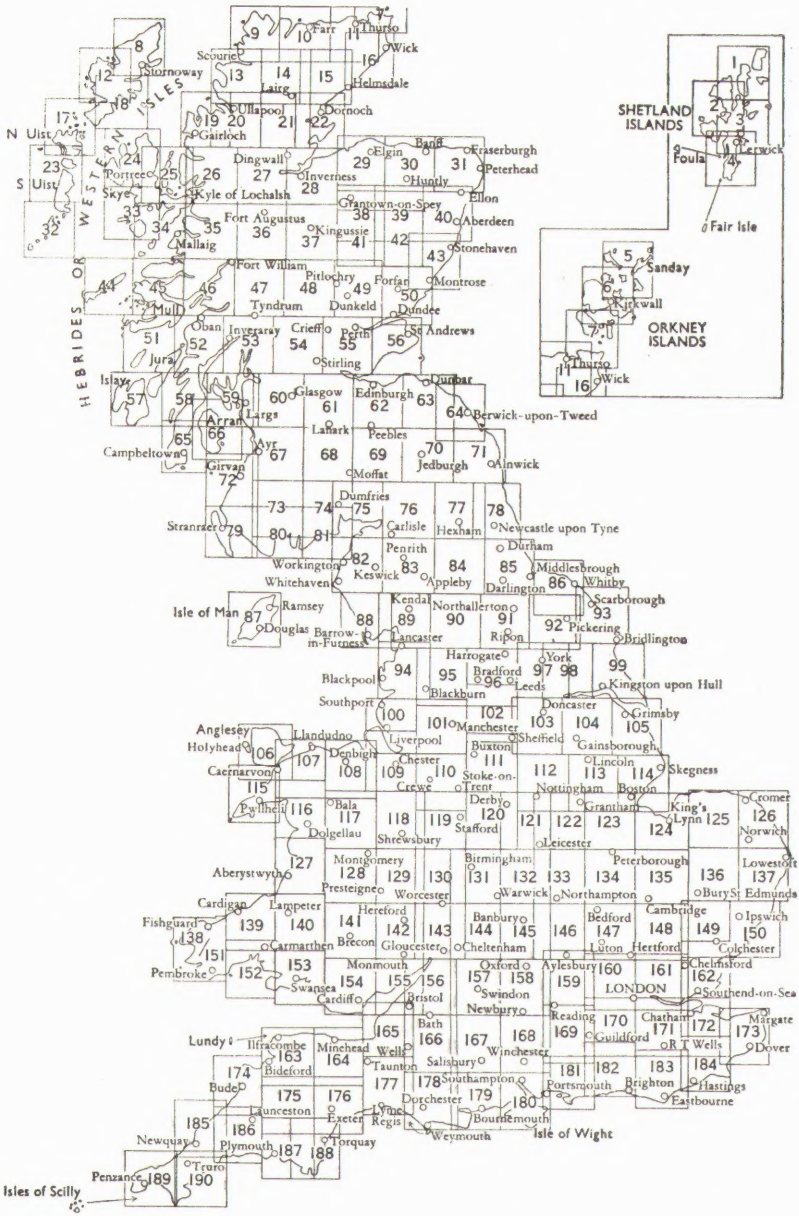
	Map ref.
Queensferry	NT 17
(Queensferry N.) North Queensferry...	NT 18
Rathven	NJ 46
Ravenglass	SD 09
Ravenstonedale	NY 70
Rerecross (Stainmore)	NY 91
Restalrig	NT 27
Restenneth	NO 45
Rhinns, deanery...	NX 05
Rhynd (Rindelgros)	NO 11
Richmond	NZ 10
(Rindelgros) Rhynd	NO 11
Rosedale	SE 79
(Rosemarkie) Fortrose...	NH 75
Roslin	NT 26
Ross, bishopric	NH 16
Roxburgh	NT 73
Rulemouth (Spittal on Rule)	NT 51
Rutherford	NT 63
Rutherglen, deanery	NS 65
Ryton	NZ 16
Saddell	NR 73
(St. Agatha) Easby	SE 19
St. Andrews, bishopric...	NT 59
St. Andrews	NO 51
St. Bees	NX 91
St. Bothan's (Abbey St. Bathans) ...	NT 76
St. Evoca's	NX 64
St. Germain's	NT47
St. John in the Vale	NY 32
St. Leonard's in Midlothian	NT 36
(St. Leonards) Allerburn	NU 00
St. Magnus (Spital)	ND 15
St. Mary's Isle (Trail)	NX 64
St. Monan's	NO 50
St. Nicholas in Fifeshire	NO 51
St. Nicholas (Boharm, Spey Bridge) ...	NJ 35
(St. Serf) Loch Leven	NO 10
Sandford...	NY 71
Sanquhar...	NS 70
Scarth	NZ 40
Scone	NO 12
Scotlandwell	NO 10
Sedgefield	NZ 32
(Segden) with Berwick upon Tweed ...	NU 05
Selkirk	NT 42
Semple (Lochwinnoch)...	NS 35
Seton	NT 47
Shap	NY 51
(Shean Spittal) Cairnwell	NO 18
Sheepwash	NZ 28
Sherburn in County Durham	NZ 34
Shotts (Kirk of Shotts)...	NS 86
Smailholm	NT 63
Soulseat	NX15
(South Church) Auckland	NZ 22
Soutra	NT 45
(Spey Bridge) St. Nicholas	NJ 35
Spital in Northumberland	NY 66
(Spital) St. Magnus	ND 15
Spittal (Tweedmouth)	NU 05
(Spittal of Glenshee) Glenshee ...	NO 17
(Spittal on Rule) Rulemouth	NT 51
Spynie	NJ 26
Stagshaw...	NY 96
Staindrop	NZ 12
(Stainmore) Rerecross	NY 91
Staintondale	SE 99
Stirling	NS 79
(Strafuntin) Trefontain...	NT 76
Strathblane	NS 58
Strathbogie, deanery	NJ 44
Strathfillan	NN 32
Strathmiglo	NO 20
Strathspey, deanery	NH 90
Sweetheart (New Abbey)	NX 99
Tain	NH 78
Tarves	NJ 83
(Temple) Balantrodoch...	NT 35
Temple Thornton	NZ 18
Teviotdale, deanery	NT 61
Thropton	NU 00
Tongland	NX 65
Torphichen	NS 97
Torrance...	NS 65
Trailtrow	NY 17
Trefontain (Strafuntin)...	NT 76
Tullilum, with Perth	NO 12
Turriff	NJ 74
(Tweedmouth) Spittal	NU 05
Tynemouth	NZ 36
Upsall	NZ 51
(Upsettlington) Horndean	NT 84
Urquhart...	NJ 26
Uthrogle...	NO 31
Warenford	NU 12
Warkworth	NU 20
Welton	NZ 06
Westerdale	NZ 60
Wetheral...	NY 45
Wheel	NT 60
Whitby	NZ 91
Whithorn	NX 44
Wigton in Cumberland...	NY 24
Wigtown in Wigtownshire	NX 45
Witton Gilbert	NZ 24
Wooler	NT 92
Yarm	NZ 41

THE NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Diagram showing 100 km. squares and the letters used to designate them



ONE-INCH SEVENTH SERIES



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GREAT BRITAIN

SHEET 1

Scale: 1/625,000 or about Ten Miles to One Inch

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Kilometres

REFERENCE

Ministry of Transport Roads, Class I — Boundaries, National — Towns, Large COVENTRY — Villages
Other Roads — County — Medium NEWPORT — Lighthouses
Roads in course of construction — Rivers, Streams & Canals — Small — Beacons
Railways — County WINCHESTER

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE NATIONAL GRID

The system of squares on this map forms part of the National Grid. All lines are 10 kilometres apart, the marginal numbers against each line denoting its distance East or North from the ORIGIN of the grid (a point South West of Land's End). The Grid enables the position of any point to be defined by giving, in proper sequence, the numbers denoting its distance East and North from the Origin, distance East always being given first. Such a sequence of figures is known as a GRID REFERENCE.

For convenience of reference, every tenth line of the Grid is thickened, the thickened lines forming a pattern of major squares with sides 100 kilometres. Each square is identified by a number which always consists of two figures. The first figure represents the distance in hundreds of kilometres between the origin and the South West corner of the square in an Easterly direction, and the second a similar distance in a Northerly direction. These figures can be read either from the adjacent diagram or from the margin of the map. The number of the major square in which a point lies forms the first element in its Grid Reference.

Within the major square, the position of a point is indicated by giving its distance in kilometres East (two figures) and North (two figures) from the South-West corner. The four figures so obtained are written consecutively, distance East coming first, to form the second part of the Grid Reference.

Thus the full Reference to the town of ST. ANDREWS is 3751l6.

To locate this point on the map proceed as follows:—

(i) Identify major square 37 – it lies East of the thickened grid line marked 30 in North and South margins, and North of thickened grid line marked 70 in East and West margins.

(ii) ST. ANDREWS is 51 kilometres East of the South-West corner of major square 37. Starting from the latter point, move East to the fine grid line numbered 51 in the North and South margins and estimate one tenth towards line 60.
ST. ANDREWS lies on a North-South line through the point reached.

(iii) ST. ANDREWS is 16 kilometres North of the South-West corner of major square 37. Move North from this corner to the fine grid line numbered 16 in the East and West margins and estimate six tenths towards line 26.
ST. ANDREWS lies where an East-West line through this point cuts the line defined in (ii) above.

Transverse Mercator Projection, origin 49°N. 2°W.

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Diagram showing position of islands relative to the Mainland

Scale – 1/4,000,000

MONASTIC BRITAIN

NORTH SHEET

Monks—	A	B	C	*
Benedictine (including Orders of Grandmont and Tiron)	■	□	○	
Cluniac	■	◪	◪	
Cistercian (with Order of Savigny, united 1147-8.)	■	◪	◫	
Vallisonlian	■	◪	○	
Carthusian	■	◪	○	
Canons Regular—				
Augustinian (including Orders of Arrouaise, S. Victor, etc.)	◆	◇	◇	
Premonstratensian	◆	◇	◇	
Gilbertine		◇	◇	
Double Houses—				
Gilbertine Nuns and Canons		◈	◇	
Trinitarians		◆	◇	
Nuns or Canonesses—				
Benedictine		●	○	
Cistercian		●	◎	
Augustinian (including Order of Arrouaise)		●	◎	
Premonstratensian			◎	
Dominican		●	○	
Franciscan		●	◴	
Knights Templars			◪	
Knights Hospitallers		■		

Friars—	A	B	C	*
Augustinian		◭	◁	
Carmelite		◮	▷	
Dominican		◭	◬	
Franciscan		▼	▽	
Franciscan Observant		◆		
Crutched			◺	
of the Sack and lesser Orders			◬	
Early Establishments and Surviving Celtic Foundations (in Scotland the symbols are in uniform size)		⊠		
Secular Colleges of Canons or Priests		⊞	⊠	
Hospitals and Hospices—				
Greater, under Religious Rule		⊕		
Lesser (Net income under £20)		+	✝	
Houses of uncertain order or foundation			⚰	
Important Monastic Granges, etc.			×	
"Cameræ", etc. of the Knights Templar and Hospitallers			×	
Changes of site (denoted by red arrows)	◫			
Boundaries, Diocesan				
Boundaries, Deanery				
Boundaries, "Peculiar" Jurisdiction				

*"C" column: Symbols in colour or outline according to period or category as in columns "A" and "B".

EXPLANATION

SYMBOLS

The letters A, B, and C above the columns of symbols indicate:—
A : Houses which existed until A.D. 1500.
B : Houses which were dissolved or moved elsewhere before A.D. 1500.
C : Unimportant or unverified, including small non-conventual houses of only one or two religious, and houses which were licensed, etc., but possibly never fully established.

The symbols, and the names applied to them are in three sizes, according to importance.
Greater houses, income over £200, or with at least 12 religious in the *16th century.
Lesser houses, income over £100, or with 6-11 religious in the *16th century.
Small houses, income under £100, or with less than 6 religious in the *16th century.
* Or about the time of dissolution in Houses which ceased to exist at an earlier period.
The size of certain Scottish houses is necessarily conjectural, q.v. Introduction.
Numerals attached to symbols denote the number of such houses represented.

NAMES

Diocese	ROSS
Deanery	ANGUS
Bishops' Sees which existed until after A.D. 1500	CARLISLE
Towns of several religious houses, with remains of importance	EDINBURGH
" " " " " " scanty or no remains	DUNDEE
Remains of importance, or scheduled as Ancient Monument	Dundrennan
Scanty or no remains	Soulseat
English Collegiate Church which was already existent in A.D. 1066	DURHAM

Early Religious Houses which did not survive the Norman Conquest do not come into the scope of this map.

DIOCESAN DETACHED AREAS AND "PECULIAR" JURISDICTIONS

As — St. Andrews Diocese (Angus Deanery)		D — Durham Diocese	
Af — " " " (Forthriff ")		Ds — Dunkeld "	(Angus Deanery)
Ag — " " " (Gowrie ")		Df — " "	(Fife, Forthriff & Strathearne Deanery)
Al — " " " (Lothian ")		Ds — " "	(South of Forth)
Am — " " " (Mearns ")		Db — Dunblane "	
Br — Brechin "		Y — York "	

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MONASTIC BRITAIN NORTH SHEET